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THE

# BRACHIAL TELEGRAPH.

AN ORIGINAL METHOD

OF

Conversing and Signalizing

ON LAND AND AT SEA,

BY MEANS OF THE HUMAN ARMS,

AT ANY AND ALL DISTANCES,

EVEN WITHIN FURTHEST RANGE OF THE TELESCOPE.

BY

CAPT. ROBERT W. JENKS,
FORMERLY OF BOSTON, MASS.

NEW-YORK:
HENRY SANDERS & CO., WARREN STREET.
1852.

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The Brachial telegraph.
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## THE

# BRACHIAL TELEGRAPH.

Methods of communication by signals, both at sea and on land, are of extreme antiquity, dating as far back as the earliest scriptural records, or the fabulous ages of mythology, as shown in the story of Theseus.* Signals, or modes of signalizing, have indeed been used by naval and military commanders from time immemorial. Homer speaks of sentinels placed on eminences, to communicate from station to station. Frequent mention is made by Polybius, Ammianus, Marcellinus, and other old writers, of such modes of conveying intelligence, and of those officers on board ships, whose duty it was to make the signals. Many of the signals now in use were employed by the ancients, such as flags, streamers, fires, lights, sounds of trumpets and other instruments.

It is extremely probable that, in very early times, the human arms also were employed in signalizing, at distances within range of distinct vision.

In the infancy of the science of navigation, while the mariner, yet ignorant of the compass, durst not venture out of sight of the coast, and generally kept as near to it as possible, no readier means of communication, on many occasions, between ship and shore, could suggest itself, than the arms. Between the different ships of a fleet also, and, on land, between the different divisions of an army, the same facile agents could frequently be employed for the same purpose.

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* This famous adventurer, when departing on one of his chivalrous expeditions, promised his father, King Ægeus, that, if successful, he would, on his return, indicate his triumph by changing the color of his sails. This promise he forgot to perform, and his father, seeing him in the distance return as he went, in despair destroyed himself, by plunging from a promontory into the sea, thence called Ægean.

The probability of these conjectures is strengthened by consideration of the use made of the arms and hands, by all nations, and in all times, either to express emotions of pity, anger, fear, and other passions, or in attitudes of reverence and supplication,—by the orator, to give force or illustration to his subject,—by the pantomimic actor, in the place of spoken language,—also in the sign-language of the deaf and dumb.

This sign-language, in its elements, is to be found among all nations, and has ever been the medium of communication between voyagers and the natives of newly discovered countries. It is employed by many savage tribes, to supply the paucity of expression in their language, or as a means of communication between tribes speaking different articulate languages.

It is also not unreasonable to imagine that, to such use of the arms, as primitive signalizing agents, is due the invention of the telegraph.

The telegraph is by no means a modern invention, though the systematized use of it is only of modern date. There is reason to believe that among the Greeks there was some sort of telegraph in use. The tactician Æneas, a contemporary of Aristotle, mentions several attempts made to express the letters of the alphabet at a distance by signals. Amontons and Chappe renewed these experiments in France, towards the end of the 18th century. Chappe, who is considered the inventor of the modern telegraph, contrived a machine which combined celerity of communication with simplicity of motion, sufficiency of signs for the conveyance of ideas, and fitness for service in all weather. This machine consisted of an upright post of moderate height, with two transverse arms fixed on a common pivot, and movable in all directions, each of which could therefore be exhibited in various positions, each position indicating a letter of the alphabet, or, by agreement, standing for a certain word or sentence. The machines were placed on church towers or other high edifices, and communication was made from station to station, in many cases, with very great rapidity, as, for example, from Paris to Calais in three minutes, and from Strasbourg to Paris in six and a half minutes. Many alterations and improvements were afterwards made on this instrument, but it is now well nigh superseded by the Electric or Magnetic Telegraph. The sentinels posted on eminences in ancient times, as before mentioned, and signalizing with flags, and perhaps with their bodily arms, may have suggested the first idea of the Telegraph.

But whatever weight of probability may attach to the foregoing conjectures, certain it is that no system of telegraphic communication by means of the human arms, is to be found on record in either ancient or modern writings; and the present method is therefore now brought forward with the hope that its simplicity and uniformity will commend it to the favor of the public in general, and of those classes and persons in particular, for whose use it is more directly intended, namely, seafaring men, the naval and military professions, travellers, railroad companies, surveyors, engineers, schools, gymnastic institutions, and private families.

Ingenuity would be much taxed to devise a system of naval signals more efficient than those now in use among civilized nations, for the conveyance of orders and instructions as to the sailing and fighting of vessels of war. That some subsidiary assistance might, however, under many circumstances, be derived from the present system, is a suggestion which the author most respectfully ventures to make, and which may be deemed by naval officers not unworthy of their attention. But more especially with regard to merchant vessels, there are occasions, and the author, in the course of a long experience of sea-faring life has known many such, in which a mode of communication like the present would be immensely useful, and other means of signalizing would be inadequate to the carrying on of a detailed correspondence, as, for example, in the case of vessels passing each other beyond speaking distance, when there is a heavy gale and rough sea, so that boats could not be put out, and when ships cannot alter their course, or deviate from their direct route, without vitiating their insurance. And in the case of vessels stranded or cast away, where communication might be exchanged between the wreck and the people on shore, or such of the crew and passengers as may have effected a landing, this might prove an invaluable auxiliary to the efforts made for the preservation of life and property, or in such as the following, which we extract from a New-York paper of March 26th, 1852.

"From the pilot-boat *Yankee* of New-York, Thursday, March 25th, 1852, 8 A. M. While lying to, Montauk bearing N. N. E., distant 40 miles, the wind blowing a very heavy gale from W. N. W., saw a schooner running down for us, with signals of distress flying, and the crew hailing us for relief, but owing to the violence of the gale, we could not understand their situation," &c. The account goes on to state that, not being able to hear voices, the pilot could not ascertain the eminently perilous condition of the schooner, and consequently made but little exertion to get nearer to her. In a short time, the crew of the schooner were seen to get out their boat and embark in it, and they had barely escaped from the vessel before she sank; a few minutes after which, a heavy sea capsized the boat, and three of the men were drowned before the pilot-boat could get near enough to save them. The schooner was the *Reaper* of Yarmouth, bound from Philadelphia to Boston.

Many such examples as the foregoing might be adduced from every day's papers. Again, on land, in military service, officers acquainted with this system might find in it additional means of secret and expeditious transmission of orders and dispatches. In the noise, confusion and hurry of a battle, the ordinary signals by beat of drum or sound of trumpet are often only partially heard, and therefore the orders they convey are incorrectly executed, from which cause fatal errors have occurred. By signals addressed to the eye, instead of to the ear, such disasters might have been avoided. In many situations, too, even within speaking distance, where to use the voice might be imprudent or dangerous, and between parties debarred from access to each other, this silent and mobile telegraph would evidently be of great service.

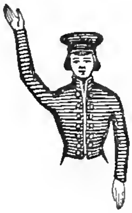
It is suggested, also, that this telegraph might be employed to advantage on railroads, by engineers, switch-tenders, brakemen, &c., and that surveyors, too, would find it useful.

In schools and private families, independently of the utility claimed for it as a branch of study, it would be a source of amusement to young persons, as well as a healthy exercise of the limbs, tending to a robust development and a graceful carriage of the person.

In short, there are but few persons, or classes of persons, to whom the Brachial Telegraph may not, at some time, be useful. Its universal diffusion is therefore an object to be desired. Whether this system be regarded as an addition or as an adjuvant to the means already in use for the important purpose of exchanging information under circumstances of distance or other difficulty, the Author may venture to claim for it, at least, the merit of an effort, however humble, to advance the welfare of his fellow-beings, and now commends his work to the Public, confident that the worthiness of the motive will atone for any imperfection of design or execution.

# THE
# SIGNAL ALPHABET
# OF THE
# BRACHIAL TELEGRAPH.

In the construction of the following diagrams, care has been taken so to arrange the positions of the arms, in the formation of the signals for letters, that a uniformity, whether of repose or motion, might be established, tending greatly to aid the memory in the retention of each signal. Strict attention on the part of the learner to observance of these positions, and to accuracy of drill on the part of teachers, is therefore necessary.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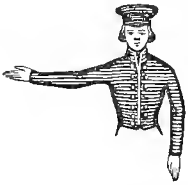
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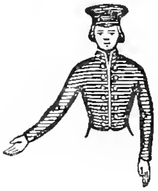
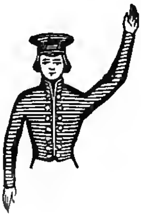

C

In signalizing these three letters, the left arm is kept at rest close by the side, and the right arm takes the three different positions, viz., upwards and outwards for A, the horizontal for B, and downwards and outwards for C.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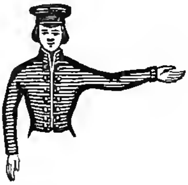
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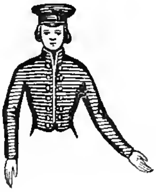
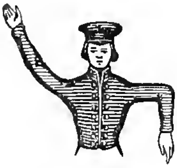

F

Positions of the arms the reverse of those for the three foregoing letters: the right arm down at rest, the left arm taking the positions, upwards and outwards for D, horizontal for E, downwards and outwards for F.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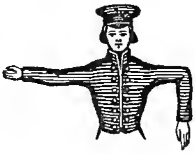
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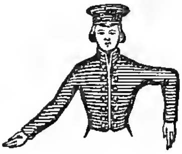
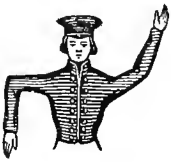

I

Extend the left arm from shoulder to elbow horizontally, point the fore-arm downwards, as nearly at right angles with the arm as possible; the right arm takes the positions, which are exactly the same as those for A, B, C.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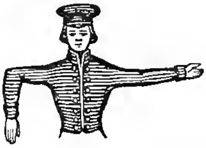
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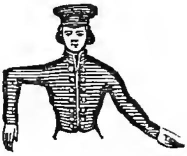
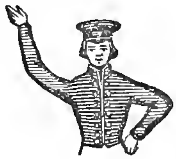

L

Positions the reverse of those for G, H, I, the right arm extended, with fore-arm pointed downwards, left arm taking positions as in D, E, F.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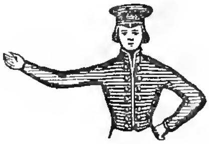
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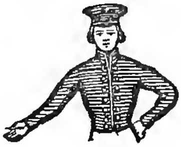
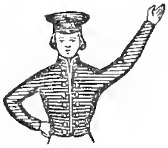

O

Left hand resting on the hip, arm and fore-arm aloof from the body, and forming an angle at the elbow, the right arm takes positions, as in A, B, C.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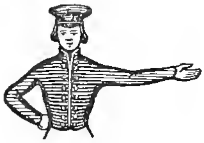
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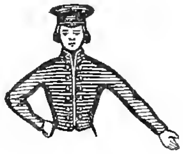
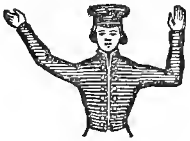

R

Positions the reverse of those for M, N, O. Right hand resting on hip, right arm and fore-arm forming an angle at elbow; left arm takes positions as in D, E, F.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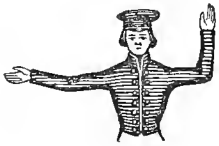
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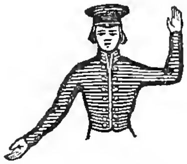
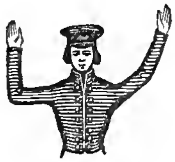

U

Left arm extended, from shoulder to elbow horizontally, fore-arm pointing upwards at right angles with the arm; right arm takes positions, as in A, B, C.



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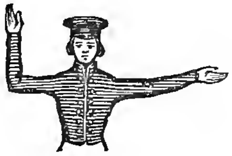

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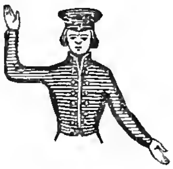
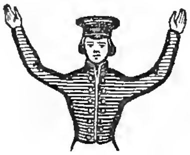


X

Positions the reverse of S, T, U. Right arm extended, fore-arm pointing upwards; left arm takes positions as in D, E, F.



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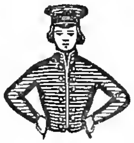

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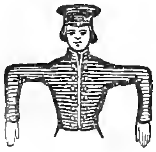


&

Both arms extended upwards and outwards for Y; both hands resting on the hips, arm, and fore-arm aloof from the body, and forming an angle at the elbow for Z; both arms extended from shoulder to elbow, both fore-arms pointing downwards at right angles for &.

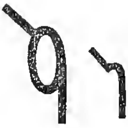
THE

# WRITTEN ALPHABET

OF THE

# BRACHIAL TELEGRAPH.

## CAPITALS AND SMALL LETTERS.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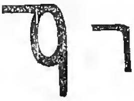
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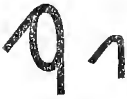
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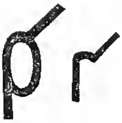
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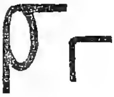
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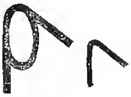
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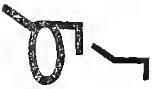
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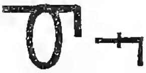
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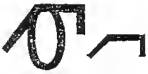
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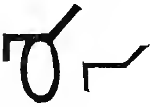
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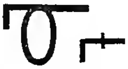
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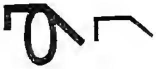
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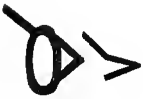
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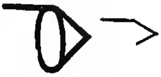
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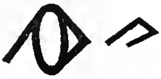
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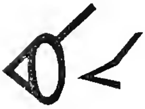
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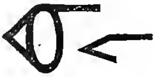
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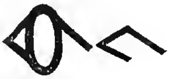
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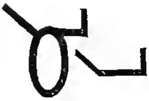
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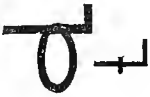
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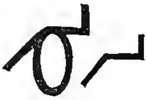
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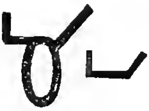
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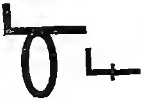
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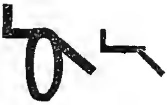
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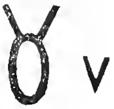

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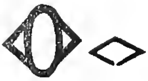

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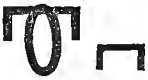
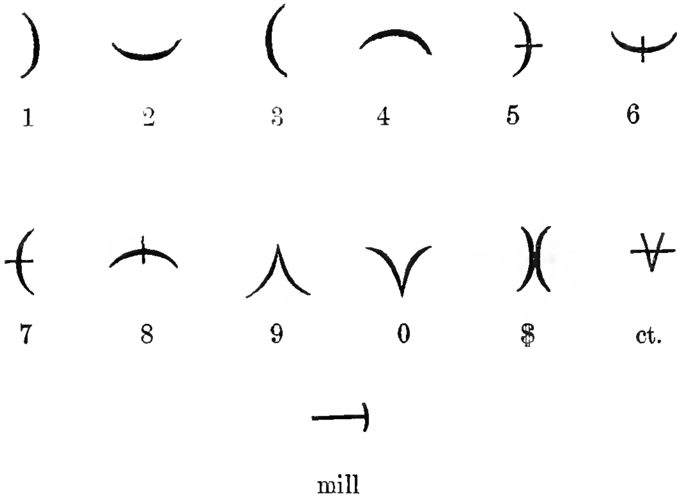


& &

The capitals, as seen in the above diagrams, resemble the letters of the Signal Alphabet already given, the O representing the body of the person signalizing; in the small letters the O is omitted. This written alphabet might be used for cipher or secret correspondence, and by agreement between correspondents, each symbol might represent a different letter from that assigned to it in the above plate.

# THE
# WRITTEN NUMERALS,
## INTENDED TO ACCOMPANY THE WRITTEN ALPHABET OF THE
## BRACHIAL TELEGRAPH.



In connection with the preceding Written Alphabet, the above Written Numerals will complete a system of cipher or secret correspondence. By previous agreement between correspondents, each symbol might represent a different number than that above assigned to it.

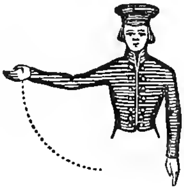
THE

# SIGNAL NUMBERS

OF THE

# BRACHIAL TELEGRAPH.

IN signalizing numbers, considerable time may be saved, by using the following Signals, instead of spelling out the Numbers with the Signal Alphabet; thus, for

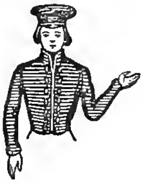


ONE.

Swing the right arm up to a horizontal position once, then let it drop immediately to a rest, close against the side; the left arm being at rest by the side during the operation.

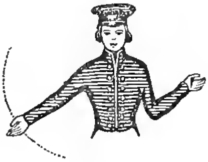
## TWO, THREE, FOUR.

Swing up the right arm as before, two, three, or four times, according to the number to be indicated, the left arm remaining at rest.



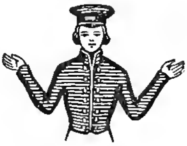
FIVE.

Hold the left arm, from shoulder to elbow, against the side; point the fore-arm upwards and outwards at an acute angle with the arm; the right arm being kept at rest.



SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE,

Are formed by the signal for Five, with the addition of the swing of the right arm already described, repeating the swing one, two, three, or four times, as may be necessary.



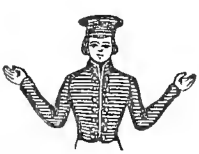
TEN

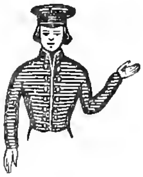
Is formed by placing both arms in the position of the left arm in signal Five, close against the sides from shoulder to elbow, the fore-arms pointing upwards and outwards.

## ELEVEN, TWELVE, THIRTEEN, FOURTEEN,

Are formed as follows :

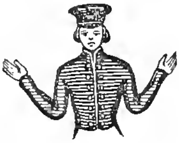
Signalize Ten, then immediately drop both arms to a rest, close by the sides ; then swing up the right arm once, twice, three times, or four times, as may be necessary, and as directed for 1, 2, 3, 4.

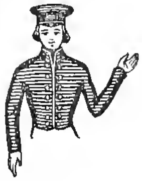


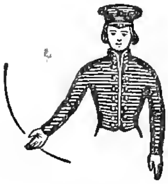


## FIFTEEN.

Signalize Ten, then drop the arms to the sides, then make the signal Five.







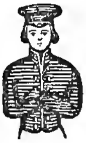
## SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN,

Are formed, respectively, by the signals Ten, Five, and One, (for 16,) and repeating the signal One, twice, thrice, or four times, as required (for 17, 18, 19).

NOTE.—Immediately after a signal is made, both arms should come to a rest, down close to the sides.

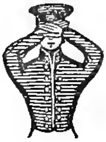
## TWENTY

Is indicated by signalizing Ten twice, and thirty, forty, fifty, &c., by repeating the signal Ten the requisite number of times.



ONE HUNDRED

Is signified by folding the arms across the breast.



ONE THOUSAND

Is signalized by crossing the wrists over the face.

ONE MILLION

May be indicated by making the signals Ten, Hundred, and Thousand in succession.—Ten-hundred-thousand = One Million.

# SIGNALS

## TO BE USED AT SEA,

BY VESSELS WISHING TO SPEAK EACH OTHER, WHEN, ON ACCOUNT OF DISTANCE, OR NOISE OF THE WIND, THE VOICE CANNOT BE HEARD FROM ONE SHIP TO THE OTHER.

* * *

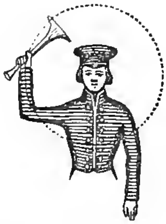
Note.—On arriving at the position where it is expected the signalizing will commence, the following rules should be observed:

First. The persons hailing or signalizing to each other, should hold in the right hand a speaking-trumpet, or a telescope, or billet of wood, or even a handkerchief or piece of cloth—any object, in short, that will tend to make the signals more distinct at a distance.

Second. Care should be taken that the persons signalizing place themselves in a conspicuous position, so that their whole outline may be distinctly visible, apart and out of the line of other persons and objects.

Third. The signals should be made as distinctly and uniformly as possible, and, as soon as a signal is made, or a word spelled out, the arms should immediately be brought down to a rest. A short interval should be allowed to elapse between the signals.

Fourth. The signals received should be carefully noted on paper or a slate by an assistant.

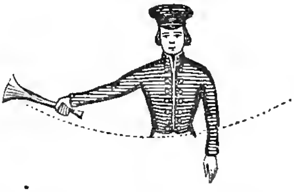


The first signal made is usually

SHIP AHOY!

And is signified by waving the object held in the right hand round about the head, until it is answered by the other vessel. In making the signal, the left arm is to be at rest, by the side. The dotted lines in the diagram indicate the path of the object waved.

The Answer.—This will be a signal similar to the question.

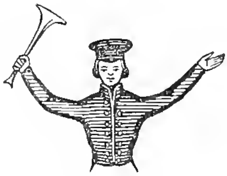


The next question is,

WHAT SHIP IS THAT?

This question is signalized by swinging the object held in the hand twice in front of the body, right and left, in the path indicated by the dotted line in the diagram.

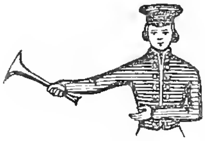
The Answer is to be made by spelling the name of the vessel by means of the Signal Alphabet.

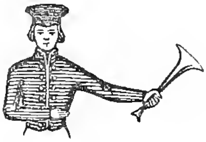


WHERE ARE YOU FROM?

This question is signalized by raising both arms upwards and outwards, the object being still held in the right hand.

The Answer is made by spelling out the name of the place, by means of the Signal Alphabet.

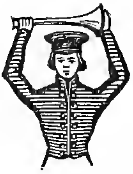




WHERE ARE YOU BOUND?

This question is signalized by pointing with the trumpet, or other object, in one hand, in the direction the vessel was heading, the other hand and arm crossing the breast, and pointing in the same direction.

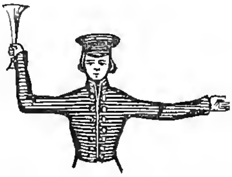
The Answer is the name of the place whither the vessel is bound, to be spelled by the Signal Alphabet.



## HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN OUT?

This signal is made by holding the trumpet or other object by both ends over the head.

The Answer is to be spelled out by the Signal Alphabet, and Signals for numbers.

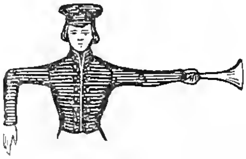


## WHAT IS YOUR LATITUDE?

This signal is made by pointing perpendicularly upward, the object held in the right hand, the right arm being extended horizontally from shoulder to elbow, and the fore-arm elevated at right angles to the arm; the whole left arm is extended horizontally.

The Answer is to be made with the Signal Numbers.

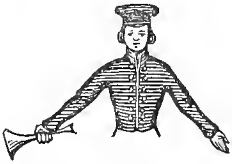
Example.—The latitude being, say 23° 41′, this would be indicated by signalizing first Twenty, then Three (for the degrees). Bring the arms down to rest, and, after a short interval, signalize successively Forty and One (for the minutes).



## WHAT IS YOUR LONGITUDE?

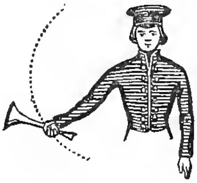
This is asked by extending the left arm, and the trumpet, or other object, held in the left hand horizontally; the right arm being extended horizontally from shoulder to elbow, and the fore-arm pointing downwards at right angles to the arm.

The Answer is to be made in the same way as that for Latitude.



ARE YOU ALL WELL?

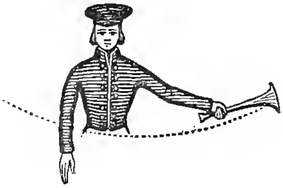
Is asked by pointing both arms downwards and outwards, the trumpet or other object being held in the right hand. Keep the arms in this position till an answer is returned.



The Answer, if

YES!

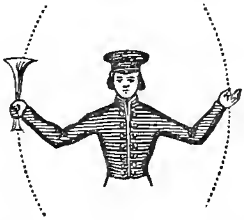
Is made by swinging the trumpet or other object in the right hand upward twice, in the path indicated by the dotted line of the diagram; the left arm is at rest.



If the Answer is

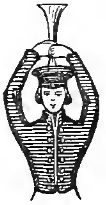
NO!

It is to be made by swinging the trumpet or other object, now in the left hand, three times in front of the body, in the path of the dotted line; the right arm remains at rest.



## WHAT IS THE MATTER?

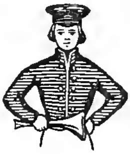
This is asked by swinging both arms up and down three times in the direction of the dotted lines, the trumpet or other object being held in the right hand.



If the Answer is

## SHORT OF PROVISIONS,

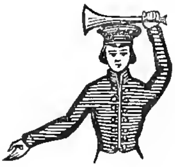
It is made by holding the trumpet or other object pointed upward, between both hands, over the head, until the signal is acknowledged by the other vessel's using the Yes signal.



If the Answer is

## IN A LEAKY CONDITION,

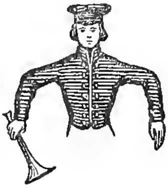
It will be signified by holding the trumpet or other object by its two extremities directly across the breast, until the other vessel returns the Yes signal.



If the Answer is

## SICKNESS ON BOARD,

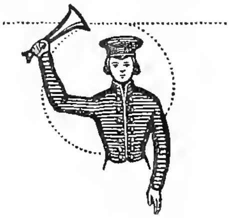
It is signalized by holding the trumpet or other object horizontally over and close to the head by the left hand; the right arm being extended outward and downwards.



If the Answer is

## MUTINY ON BOARD,

Signalize it by pointing downward the trumpet or other object held in the right hand, extending both arms horizontally from shoulder to elbow, and depressing the fore-arms at right angles to the arms.

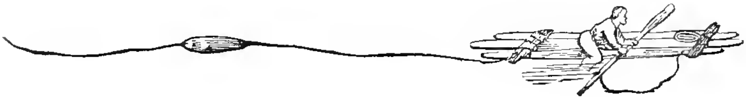


## THE PARTING ADIEU!

Having finished the exchange of signals, wave the trumpet or other object in the right hand over the head three times.

# RESOURCES
# IN CASE OF SHIPWRECK.

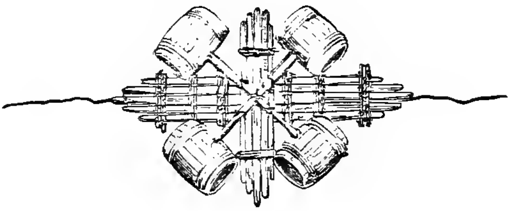
Let us suppose the unfortunate case of a vessel being driven by a gale towards a lee shore, until she finally strikes at a great distance from the beach. It then becomes of the utmost importance to effect a communication with the shore. The ship's boats would, of course, be looked to in the first place, as affording the readiest means of escape, if they can be used with safety. But if, from whatever cause, the boats cannot be put out, resort must then be had to other expedients. Of these, perhaps, the best is the formation of a raft. A small boat-raft might be easily and quickly constructed, by lashing together a few small spars. Fasten to these the deep-sea line, or some small line, and launch the raft from the lee side of the vessel, give it an impetus towards the shore, and veer out a sufficiency of the line, to which, lest it should prove too heavy, and incline too much to the bottom, there should be attached sticks of wood at proper distances to buoy it up.



In case there should be no one on shore ready to secure the line, some one, it is presumed, will volunteer to attempt a landing with the raft. The person so volunteering should take with him a small oar, or whatever he can use as a paddle, to guide his raft to the shore. One end of a small line several fathoms in length should be attached to this oar, and the other end secured to the raft. On nearing the shore, an undertow often prevents articles from drifting to the beach; the oar will then be of service to the person on the raft, who can either use it as a setting pole, or heave it ashore, where it may catch upon something that will retain it, until he makes a landing himself.

A communication with the shore being now established by means of the small rope, what is next to be done is, to bend on a larger rope from the ship, and veer out a length of it equal to double the distance to the shore, where it is to be hauled in by the shoreman, and made fast to the raft. The latter, with the large rope attached, is now hauled back to the ship, and a sufficiency of the large rope has been allowed to reach back from the ship to the shore.

The raft, being now again alongside of the vessel, is to be enlarged by lashing to it, in the form of a cross, other and larger spars. Then, if four empty casks can be procured, fasten one to each end of two oars or small spars, passing the ends of the poles into the bung-holes, and securing the casks to the poles by means of ropes passed round them. If casks cannot be had, take hen-coops, hatches, or boxes. The casks and poles, being thus secured and got over the ship's side, are to be lashed crosswise to the raft, as shown in the following diagram:—



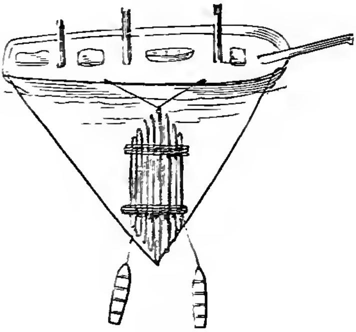
Now place upon the raft whatever empty chests or boxes can be got at, and fasten them down as securely as possible, and then place upon it whatever it is intended to save first. The signal is then to be given to the man on shore, who immediately begins to haul in; and the raft, thus simply and quickly constructed, may be the means of saving all hands, as well as a large amount of property, before the vessel goes to pieces. Such a raft will not upset, and will bear a great weight.

It is almost unnecessary here to repeat that, in the case of a vessel cast away in the manner we have supposed, the Brachial Telegraph would be of immense advantage, for communication either with the people on shore, or with the person who volunteers to make a landing with the raft.

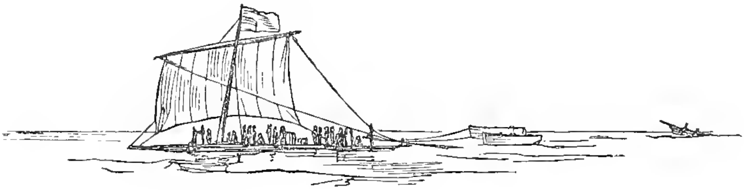
### IN THE CASE OF

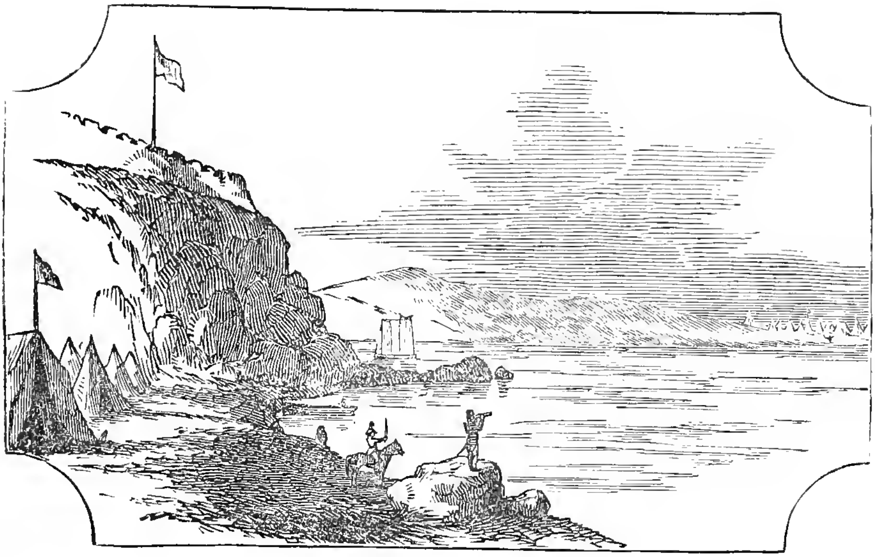
## VESSELS FOUNDERING AT SEA,

A larger raft than the one just described would be necessary, and might be constructed as follows:—Launch overboard the largest spar that can be procured, having previously attached a strong warp to each end of it, in order to keep it alongside; then, on each side of it lash as many other spars of successively smaller sizes, as may be considered necessary; next, athwart all these, lash other smaller spars or boards, at a distance from each end of the large spar, equal to about one quarter of its entire length. It may now be necessary to veer out one of the warps, and have the end of the raft swung off from the vessel: a line from one end of the ship will keep it in its place, as seen in the diagram.



Place the seamen's chests, boxes, or hencoops, in the space between the cross spars, fore and aft; these will form a deck on which to put whatever may be actually necessary. A mizen top-gallant mast may then be fixed in an upright position on the raft, at a little distance from one end, on which a sail may be rigged, or a signal hoisted. A large oar fitted in the stern of the raft will serve as a rudder. The large spar serves the purpose of a keel, and the whole construction, thus arranged, will beat to windward very well, and form a very efficient Catamaran, as seen in the subjoined cut.

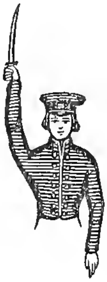




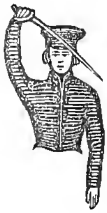
# MILITARY SIGNALS.

The following Signals might be used to advantage by commanding Officers of regiments or battalions on occasions, when, from the noise of firing, or from any other cause, the signal beats of the drum or sounds of the bugle could not be correctly distinguished. To increase their utility, each signal or symbol might be made to represent, besides the general meaning herein assigned to it, such other secret order or communication as may be previously agreed upon among the commanders. Blank spaces have, therefore, been left opposite each figure, for the insertion of such new conventional significations. By such substitution, the signals would be unintelligible to the enemy, even should he be in possession of this system. But as all these signals are to be made with the right arm, with sword in hand, while the left hand is occupied in guiding the horse, it will be necessary to distinguish the new interpretations from those printed in the book, by raising the left arm as high as the management of the reins will permit, while making the requisite movement with the right arm and sword.

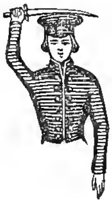
Any two or more of the signals may be used together, if necessary, for example: "By Divisions! About Face! Double Quick Time! March!" would be signalized by using the 22d, 8th, 3d, and 2d Signals, allowing a short pause to intervene between the movements. Many different orders might be given by combination of the twenty-five subjoined signals. These signals comprise four distinct positions of the arm, and six motions to each position, exclusive of Signal 1st, which is for Attention! The motions represent the six cuts of the broadsword.



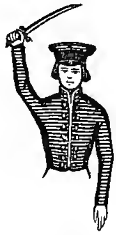
BATTALION ATTENTION!



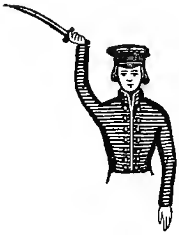
MARCH (OR ADVANCE)!



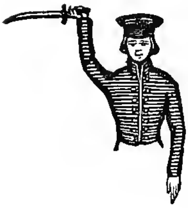
DOUBLE QUICK TIME!



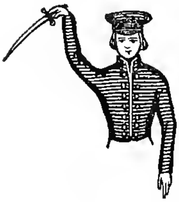
HALT!



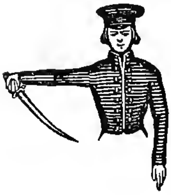
OPEN ORDER!



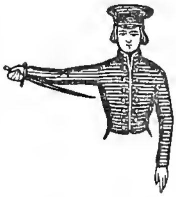
CLOSE ORDER!



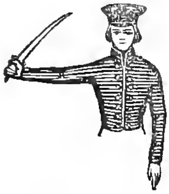
LOAD AND FIRE!



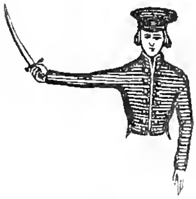
ABOUT FACE!



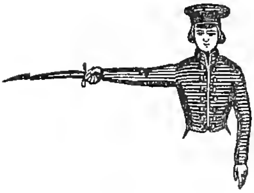
LEFT WHEEL!



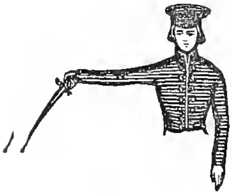
TO THE REAR! OPEN ORDER!
MARCH!



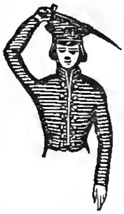
PREPARE FOR REVIEW!



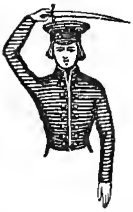
RIGHT WHEEL!



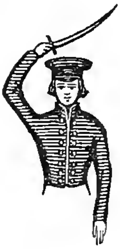
PREPARE BATTERY!



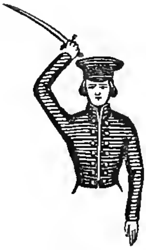
FORM COLUMN!



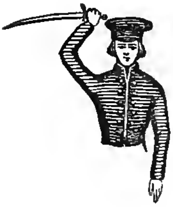
FORM SQUARE!



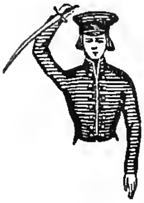
CHARGE (OR ATTACK)



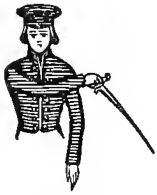
ADVANCE IN ECHELON OBLIQUE!



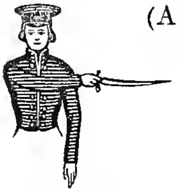
ADVANCE IN ECHELON DIRECT!



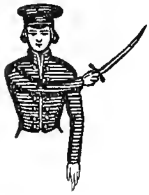
RETREAT (OR RIGHT-ABOUT FACE!
MARCH! DOUBLE QUICK TIME)!



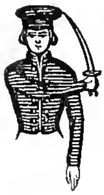
COME FOR ORDERS!



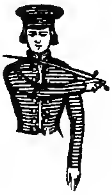
(ADVANCE, OR FIRE!)
By Companies.



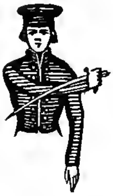
(ADVANCE, OR FIRE!)
By Divisions.



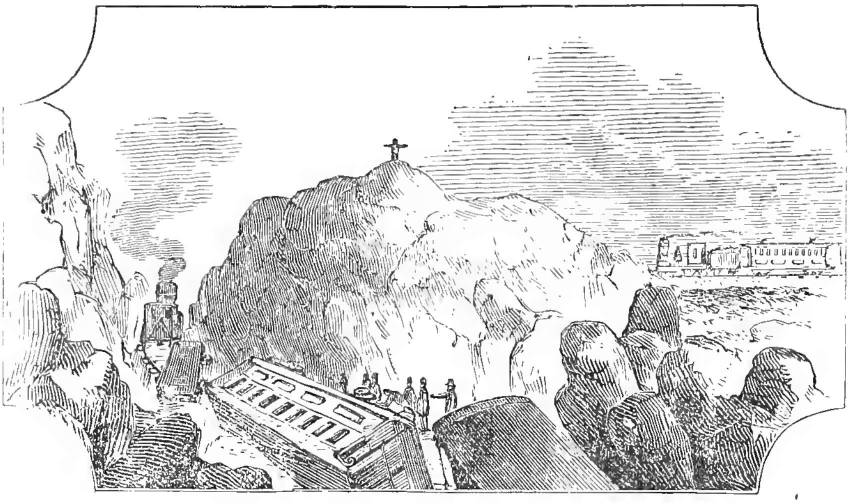
(ADVANCE, OR FIRE!)
By Battalions.



FIELD AND STAFF, TO THE FRONT! MARCH!



OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS, TO THE FRONT OF YOUR COMPANIES!



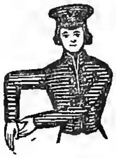
# MISCELLANEOUS SIGNALS.

⁂

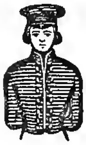
The following Miscellaneous Signals will serve, in many instances, to abridge the signalizing process, by obviating the necessity of spelling out, letter by letter, words and sentences which are of frequent occurrence in conversation. Most of them comprise, individually, a complete phrase or sense, and with them, aided by the Signal Alphabet, a connected and long conversation might be carried on.

By previous agreement between parties exchanging communication, each figure or symbol may be made to bear any other meaning than the one given to it in the book. A blank space has, therefore, been left opposite each figure for the insertion of such new significations. But in order to distinguish them from the printed ones, the parties signalizing should hold something in the hand, as a book, or hat, or stick.

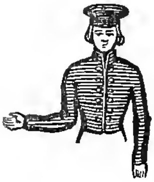
These miscellaneous signals, with the new meanings that may be attached to them, would make an agreeable pastime for social parties, as the new meanings might be extended without limit, the only prerequisite being a previous agreement as to the new interpretation.



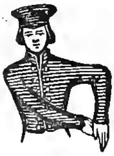
What can I do for you?



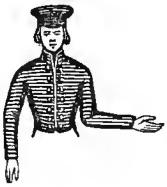
Where are you going?



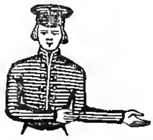
How far is it?



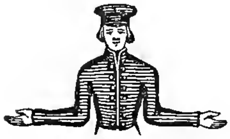
When shall you return?



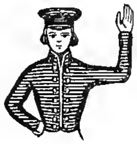
When do you go?



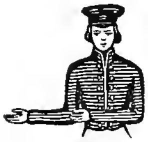
Shall you go alone?



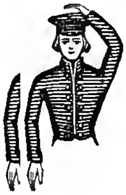
Please to lend me ......



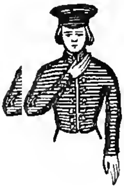
Come and see us.



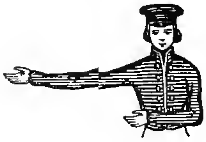
What is the matter?



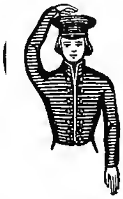
Good morning, how do you do?



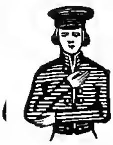
Is it your . . . . . . ?



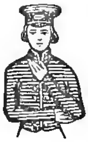
What time shall you . . . . . . ?



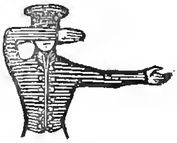
Will you go with me?



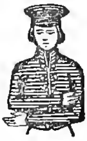
Have you any . . . . . . ?



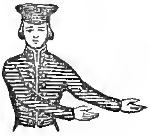
Where is your ...... ?



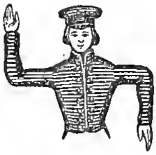
Remember me to ......



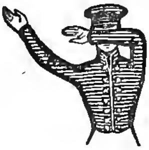
Come here!



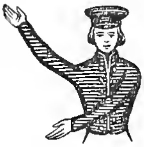
Will you send it ?



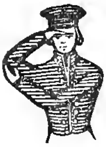
Please give me ......



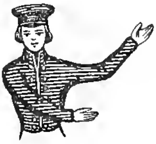
Are you successful ?



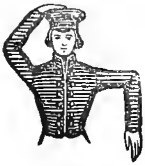
What time is it ?



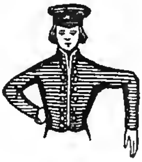
Is it almost done ?



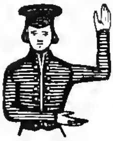
How is your . . . . . . ?



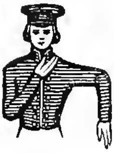
Why don't you . . . . . . ?



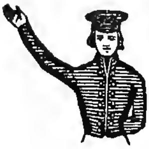
Do you like ......?



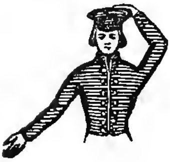
When will you come?



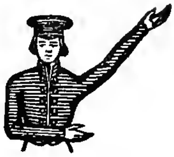
How do you like ......?



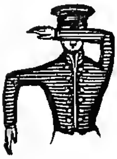
Have you met with any difficulty?



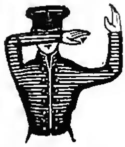
How many are there?



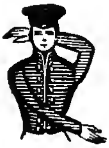
What is the cause ......?



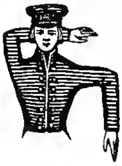
Are you all well?



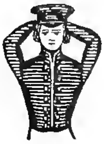
Whom shall I see?



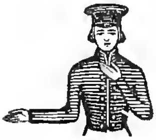
Do you like it?



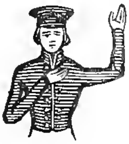
Are you engaged?



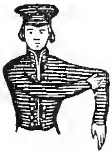
Where have you been?



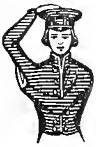
How old are you?



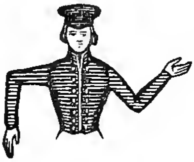
What is the name of it?



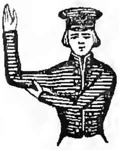
Who is it?



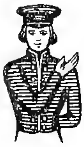
Where is it?



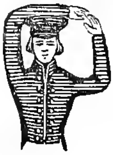
What is it?



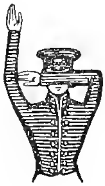
When will you . . . . . . ?



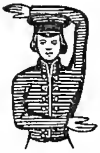
Come nearer.



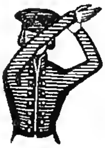
What will you give?



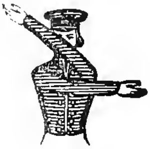
Will that answer?



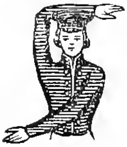
Where shall I see you?



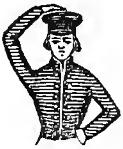
Don't go yet.



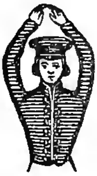
Let me know soon.



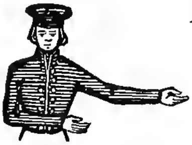
Don't stay long.



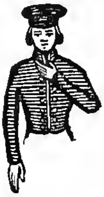
How is the ...... ?



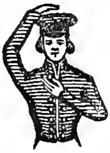
I am in distress.



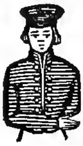
A very good ......



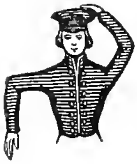
Much better.



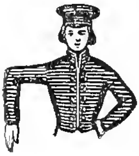
Not very well.



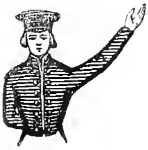
We are all well.



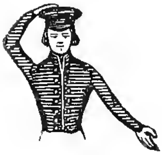
I do not understand.



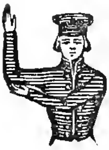
I will if I can.



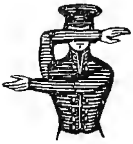
I don't know.



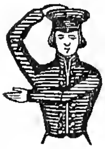
Not so well.



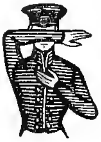
I have been.



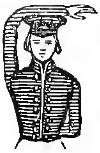
I cannot at present.



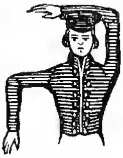
I think I shall.



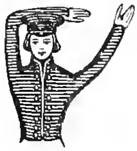
It is about ......



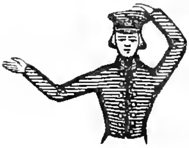
It is too much.



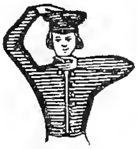
It is not enough.



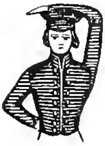
Not very.



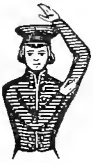
There are.



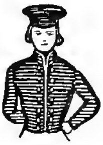
I must have ......



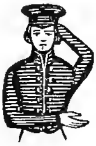
I am about ......



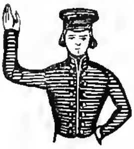
I have a great deal ......



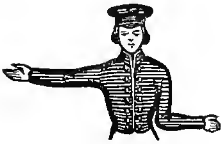
Nothing of consequence.



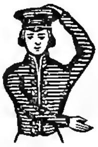
I should like to ......



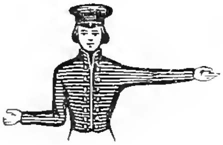
A great many.



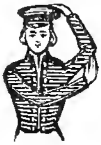
Do, as soon as you can.



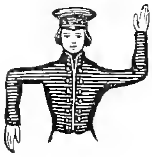
I understand.



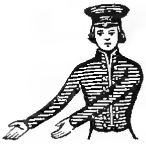
I will think of it.



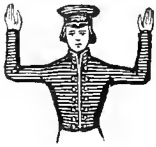
As soon as you can.



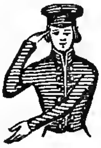
I have not any.



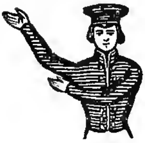
I thank you.



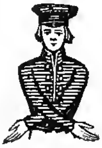
I am sorry.



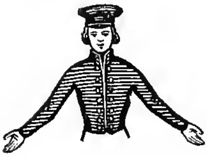
I shall be gone.



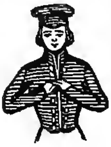
I am going.



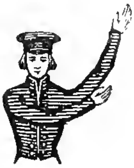
I am glad.



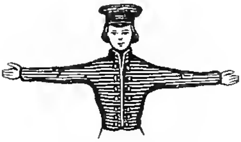
I will soon.



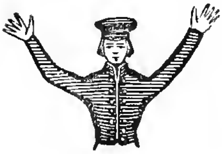
Very well.



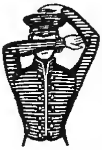
Why not?



How much?



Good bye.



It is finished.

# RECOMMENDATIONS.

Though I have had but little opportunity to examine Capt. Jenks's Brachial Telegraph, * * * * * I feel justified in expressing my approval of it, for its ingenuity and apparent adaptation to the purposes for which it is designed.

* * * * * it has advantages over the manual alphabet for communication at a great distance.

It is characterized by much simplicity, and can undoubtedly be easily acquired. Its principal use would appear to consist in military and marine communications, but there may be some collateral advantages attending it, which would make its introduction advisable in our Common Schools.

By it words may be spelled in concert, and, as it requires considerable tension and exertion of the arm, it may be made to involve at the same time exercise in gymnastics and orthography. This to young children might be found entertaining and profitable.

HARVEY P. PEET,
*President of the New-York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.*

I cheerfully endorse the above sentiments.

D. C. VAN NORMAN,
*Principal of Rutgers Female Institute.*